

THE

Carolina Farmer

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North Carolina Agriculture

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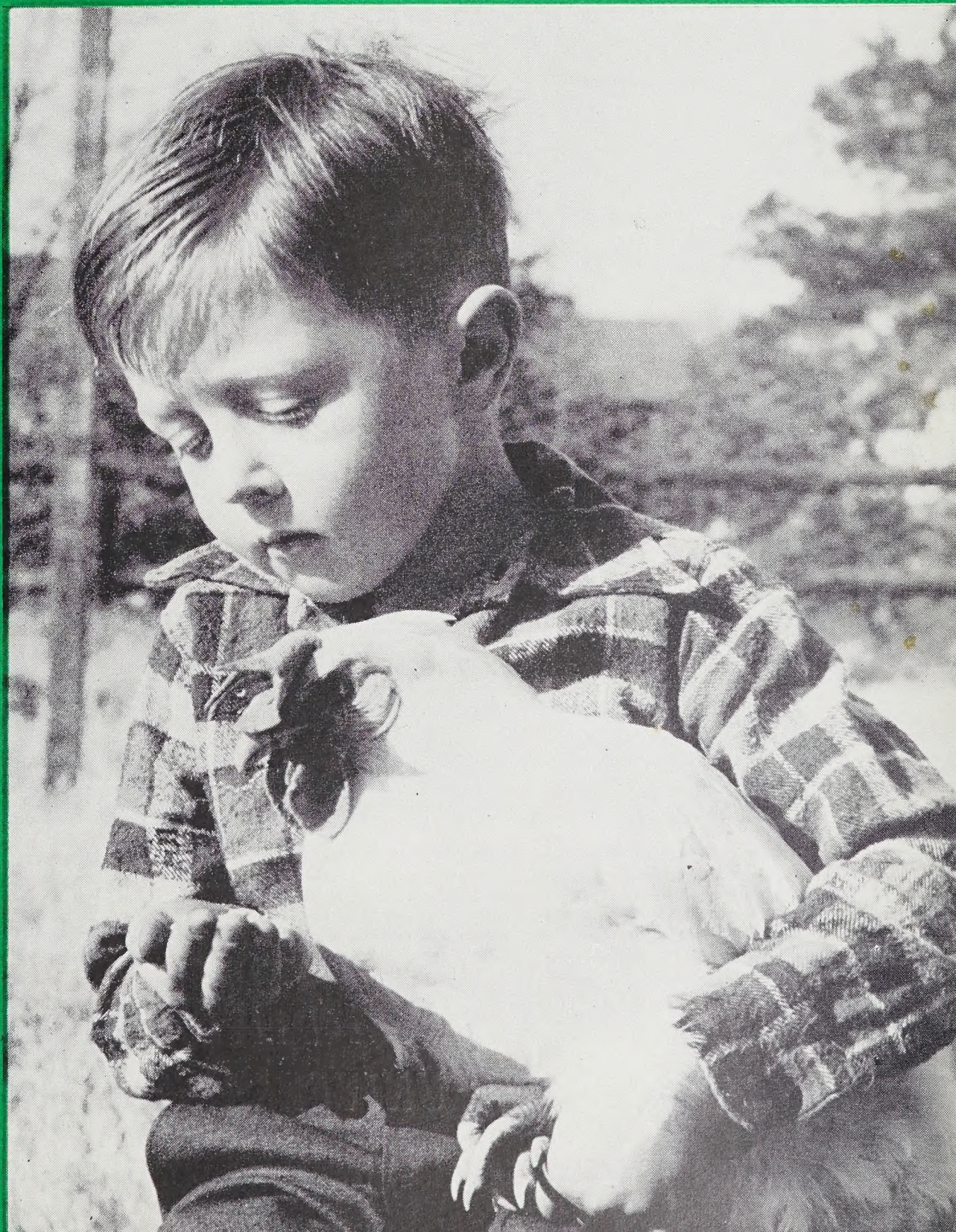
Egg Marketing

By Ralph B. Kelly



VOLUME III - NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY - 1948



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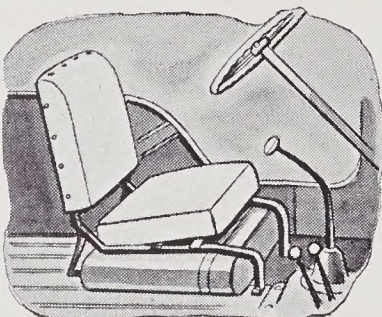
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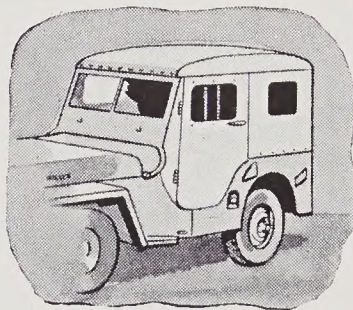
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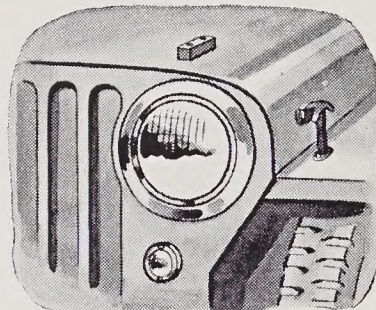
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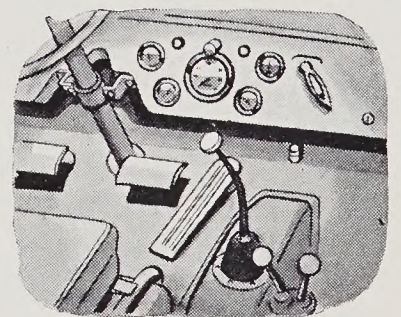
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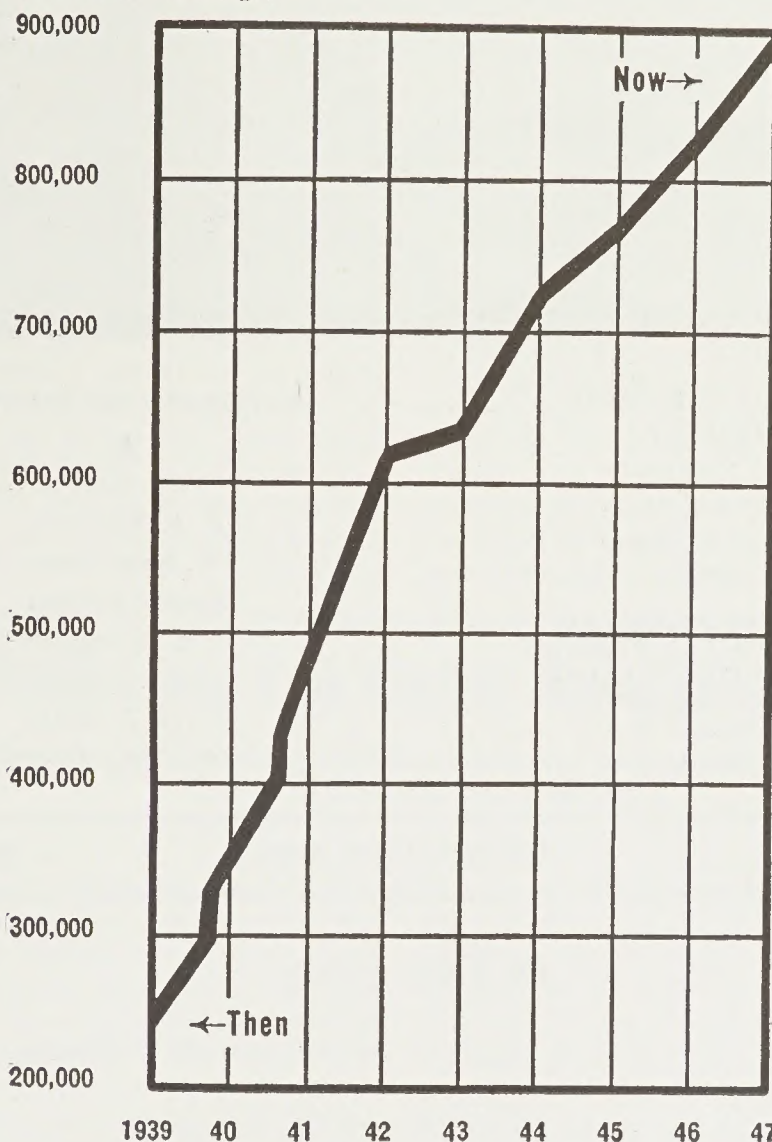
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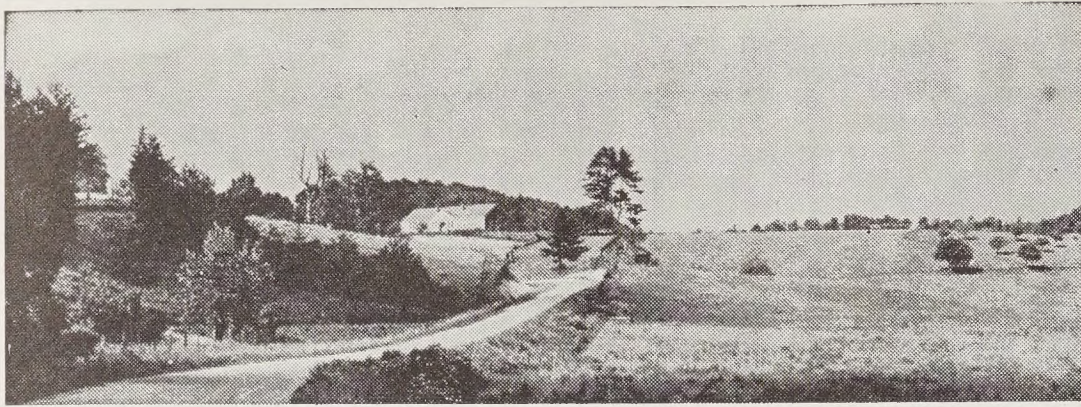
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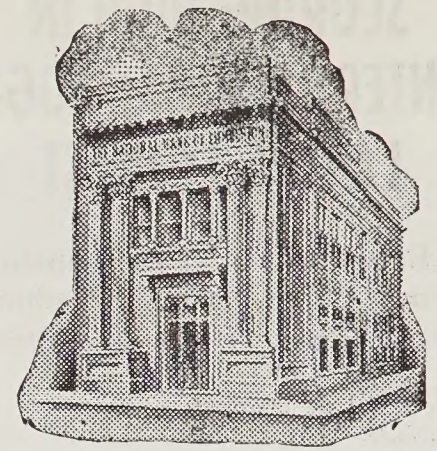
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OUR FRONT COVER

Little Jerry Watson, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Watson of Raleigh,
feeds a hen from the family flock.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER

North Carolina State Mutual Hatchery Association

By T. T. BROWN, *Secretary*

THE North Carolina State Mutual Hatchery Association was organized in Greensboro, January, 1931, with 23 members having 475,000 egg capacity. The objectives of the association were: (1) To promote the welfare of the poultry industry; (2) To encourage high standards in the hatchery industry; (3) To provide reliable sources of high quality chicks; (4) To properly identify and protect members from unscrupulous competition.

The Hatchery Association voted to affiliate with the National Poultry Improvement Plan in 1936. It recommended that the North Carolina Department of Agriculture be appointed as the official state agency in North Carolina for administering the provisions of the Plan.

The poultry and hatching industry has grown in rapid strides since 1931. There are at present approximately 260 hatcheries operating in North Carolina, having a total capacity of about 11,000,000 eggs at one setting. Of this number of hatcheries, 140 having a capacity of approximately 9,000,000 eggs are members of the Association.

The Hatchery Association is affiliated with the International Baby Chick Association, whose national headquarters are located in Kansas City, Missouri. The I. B. C. A. is the official nationwide representative organization of the hatchery and poultry industry. The North Carolina State Mutual Hatchery Association elects one state director to the Board of Directors of the I. B. C. A. each year. This state director assists in the formation of the policies and plans for the welfare of the poultry and hatchery industry in the state and nation.

The North Carolina State Mutual Hatchery Association works in cooperation with the Poultry and Egg National Board in promoting the poultry producer and consumer education program through newspapers, magazines, radio stations, home economists, home economics teachers, home demonstration agents, etc. The members of the Hatchery Association contribute finances each year to help carry on this education promotional work.

The Hatchery Association has spon-

sored and assisted in promoting legislation and regulations for the benefit of the hatchery and poultry industry and the consuming public during its existence. An example of this activity is the North Carolina Poultry Control Law and regulations as administered by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. This law requires that every hatchery offering chicks or poults to the public must meet minimum requirements and operate under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Out-of-state hatcheries are required to meet these minimum requirements also, if they sell chicks in the state.

Poultry and Egg Market News Service

Special to CAROLINA FARMER as prepared by J. A. Winfield,
Federal-State Market News Service

The beginning of daily Market News service early in summer of 1947 covering farm pay prices for fryers and broilers at Central North Carolina points established the area as one of the important commercial poultry producing sections of the country.

Producers, processors, and dealers in the area, working through the State's Congressional delegation, were able to secure enough funds to cover the cost of daily telephone calls from Raleigh to Greensboro, Durham, and Siler City. With assurance of funds to cover this cost, the Raleigh office of the Federal-State Market News Service was able to compile the information daily for newspapers, radio stations, and for release on the leased wire system, which furnishes the office with marketing information covering competing producing areas and the leading terminal markets.

The State's poultry and egg producers are assured of accurate information regarding local markets and can market their poultry and poultry products intelligently. This also prevents speculative purchases, which, in many instances, are below prevailing market levels.

The Market News Service, operated under a cooperative agreement between the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, maintains two full time offices in the

This law and the regulations which were promulgated as a result of it, has furnished a lot of protection to chick buyers in the state since it became effective in 1945.

The North Carolina State Mutual Hatchery Association sponsors at least one annual educational meeting for hatcherymen and poultrymen. For the past two years the association has sponsored a three-day educational meeting and exposition annually with the South Carolina Poultry Improvement Association. The first of these was held at Charlotte in September, 1946. The 1947 exposition and meeting was held in Columbia, S. C., in September. Nationally famous poultry and hatchery authorities have been engaged as speakers for these occasions. Educational and commercial displays of poultry supplies and equipment and exhibits by hatcherymen and breeders were exhibited at these meetings.

state—one in Asheville, which assembles and furnishes marketing information covering Western North Carolina agricultural products, and another in Raleigh that serves Eastern and Central North Carolina.

Poultry and egg production is general throughout the state with the Chatham area the largest commercial broiler growing section. Modern processing plants throughout the area furnish daily markets for the bulk of the poultry grown. The plants, in turn, sell most of this poultry within the state. This cuts transportation cost and, thereby, helps to assure better prices to growers and more economical purchases by local consumers.

Prices paid producers for eggs by dealers in the major cities of the state are released daily and are available through the Press and radio. The Raleigh office also issues a daily poultry and egg market news bulletin that is mailed free upon request to producers and handlers. More detailed information is provided in this bulletin with the purpose of helping the poultry industry, not only to know today's market, but to arrive at future trends.

Marketing information, along with day-to-day prices on poultry and eggs, is one of the most important functions of the state's Market News Service.

North Carolina Agriculture — 1937-1947

By W. KERR SCOTT

THE past 10 years have seen North Carolina agriculture make tremendous advances. The State Department of Agriculture is justly proud of the part it has played in making this progress possible, and it is fitting at this time to review the achievements made during the department's present administration, which began 11 years ago. At that time, we accepted the challenge to mould the Department of Agriculture into an agency better serving the needs of North Carolina farmers. This progress report shows how well the challenge has been met. It also offers a new challenge to us to improve the fine record already made; we must not be content to rest on our accomplishments.

This report is a review of some of the department's achievements over the past decade. Because our work covers such broad territory, and because of the large number of divisions in the department, this report necessarily must deal briefly with the work of each division and cover only the highspots of the 10-year period.

It is a record of which every man and woman in the department may take pride.

Many changes and improvements have been made in the Feed, Seed, and Fertilizer Laws during the past ten years, with the view of giving our farmers greater protection.

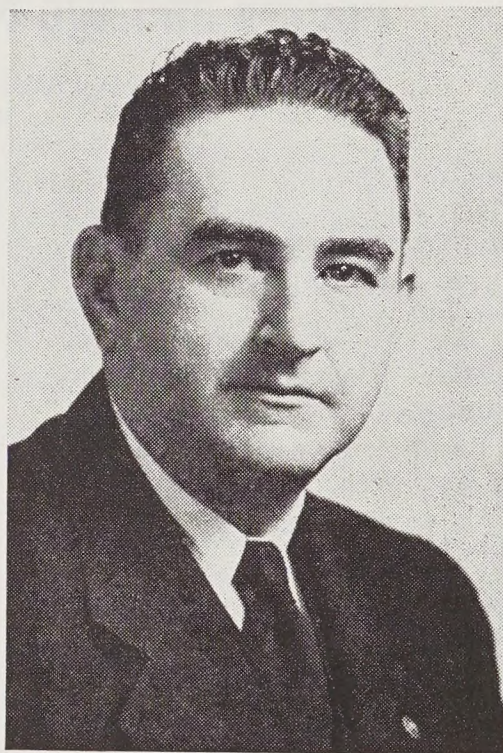
We have taken cognizance of the fact that no part of the Department's work is more important than the strict enforcement of the Feed, Seed, and Fertilizer Laws, especially since our Tar Heel farmers annually purchase millions of dollars worth of these commodities. The present feed, seed, and fertilizer bills of North Carolina farmers approximate \$100,000,000.

Fertilizer

The fertilizer law has been amended so as to provide for additional guarantees, more plant food, and grade limitations. As a result of these changes, the plant food content has been increased from an average of 15 units per ton to 19½ units last year.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: W. Kerr Scott has announced he will not seek reelection as Agriculture Commissioner, and released this departmental progress report shortly after making his announcement.)

The Department has adhered to an effective fertilizer control program, consequently, the fertilizer sold in the State during the past eight years has averaged exceeding the guarantee by 73 cents per ton. This means that during these eight years our farmers



W. KERR SCOTT

received \$7,485,018.00 more plant food in their fertilizer than was guaranteed.

Feed Control

Prior to ten years ago, the State Feed Law had been regarded as nothing more or less than a "correct labeling act;" however, the State Board of Agriculture has, during the past ten years, exercised its authority to make rules and regulations and to adopt standards for special purpose feeds.

An experienced microscopist was employed to determine:

1. Whether the feed contained the guaranteed ingredients and the quality of each.

2. Whether the feed contained other ingredients and whether they were adulterants.

Penalty for Feed Deficiencies

In 1943, the Department of Agriculture sponsored an amendment to the Feed Act to provide for a system of penalties for protein and fat deficiencies, excess fiber, and the substitution of ingredients.

By and large, our farmers can now buy feed with the assurance that it is equal to the guaranteed analysis, the ingredients claimed are present, and if labeled a "special purpose feed," it will be suitable for that purpose. False and misleading labeling of feed is not tolerated under any circumstances.

Fertilizer penalties during these ten years aggregate \$133,821.30.

Feed penalties during these ten years aggregate \$30,853.79.

Seed Laboratory

During the 10 years ending in July of 1947, the Seed Laboratory steadily improved its facilities and increased its services to the point that it is now considered, on good authority, to be one of the best State Seed laboratories in the nation.

Ten years ago four full-time seed analysts were employed. They tested about 6,500 samples of seed annually. At present the laboratory employs seven full-time analysts, and they tested 15,475 seed samples during the 1946-47 fiscal year.

The seed law was revised in 1941 and rewritten in 1945. It now conforms more closely to the suggested Uniform State Seed Law as adopted by the Association of Official Seed Analysts and approved by the Office of Federal Seed Control. While the number of seed samples tested annually have more than doubled, the services rendered have been greatly improved by better inspection, sampling and seed analysis. The quality of seed sold within North Carolina has been greatly improved. More efficient inspection, seed testing and law

enforcement has brought about better cooperation between seed dealers, farmers and law enforcement officers. A better understanding of the seed law and its purpose has resulted in a marked reduction in the number of intentional violations of the seed law.

Entomology Division

The Division of Entomology has developed its regular program of nursery inspection so that now it is one of the best in the nation. Its insect collection and records are the best in the entire South. Phony peach disease, the most serious threat to the nation's peach industry, has been eliminated from North Carolina so far as inspection can reveal. Bulb growers would not be able to continue in business but for the Division's efficient bulb inspection service for the elimination of nematodes. Quarantine and control of the Japanese Beetle have gone forward with renewed vigor.

Test Farm Division

During the past 10 years the buildings and equipment of all test farms have been modernized and mechanized so far as it has seemed practical. A comparison of expenditures will show best to what extent this program has been carried out. In 1937, the Test Farms Division spent \$92,176; in 1947, it spent \$229,559 to operate the test farms which are such a big help to farmers of the State. Larger appropriations have enabled the farms to increase their usefulness and services.

The Division now operates seven test farms.

Weights and Measures

The past 10 years have seen the Weights and Measures Divisions increase its personnel from three to 12 and its appropriation from less than \$15,000 to \$48,000 per year. The uniform weights and measures law has been amended from time to time to keep abreast with progress, and new laws have been enacted. These include the Weigh Master Act, dealing particularly with weighing tobacco on the warehouse floors which has resulted in a reduction of from four per cent shrinkage allowance on tobacco to about two-tenths of one per cent.

In addition to regular weights and measure work, the division now is charged with the reduction of fire hazard in the 250,000 tobacco barns in the State and also with the inspection and testing of concrete blocks and other masonry products as regards the minimum load-bearing

strength. The number of inspections has increased in the past 10 years from 124,000 annually to 301,000.

Market Divisions

Ten years ago the Division of Markets was emerging from a period of dormancy which was brought about by drastic reductions in appropriations during the depression period. It was not performing the services for which it was responsible. The appropriation has been gradually increased for the purpose of expanding the program and taking care of the increased cost of operation. This fiscal year the appropriation is \$164,211, as compared with only \$24,930 in 1937-38.

Emphasis has been placed by the Division of Markets on better grading, handling, and, in general, the better preparation of farm products for market to meet changing demands; on the certification as to grade; on a broad program of collecting market information and passing it on to the public as well as the trade; and on work relating to processing, storage, and transportation, including equitable freight rates, use of railroad cars which would be most efficient, and ice for refrigeration.

Specialists have encouraged the development of new and additional facilities, given technical and practical assistance in the construction and efficient operation of processing plants, and promoted new and expanded outlets for North Carolina farm produce.

Credit Unions

During the 10-year period ending December 31, the credit unions under supervision of the Department of Agriculture increased in number from 59 to 190. Assets increased from \$500,000 to \$6,500,000, and membership in these credit unions increased from 8,000 to 35,000.

Veterinary Division

During the past decade, North Carolina became the first and only state accredited by the Federal government as being free of Bang's Disease. The Bang's disease law of 1937 made it possible to control the disease and to provide for the Bang's testing of all cattle in North Carolina in cooperation with the county commissioners of the various counties. This testing was completed on July 1, 1942. The indemnity law was amended in 1939 to permit the State to make indemnity payments on cattle that were slaughtered on account of Bang's Disease and open the way for the Federal government to make similar payments.

The Veterinary Division sponsored legislation enacted in 1941 to regulate and supervise public livestock markets. This enabled the Department to control diseases of livestock that were being spread by animals passing through these markets. This was a very important step in the control of animal diseases throughout the State.

A law passed in 1945 provides for the regulation of public hatcheries and chick dealers in the control of pullorum disease and the improvement of breeding stocks. It also provides for the regulation of chicks and eggs shipped into the State, and has resulted in better control of pullorum disease and great improvement in breeding stock.

In 1935, the Veterinary Division had two inspectors working with poultry. They tested 126,456 birds in the pullorum disease control program. Now there are 14 State inspectors and approximately 200 licensed agents making well over a million tests. Infection has been reduced from approximately three per cent in 1935 to less than one per cent in 1946. In 1947, a pathologist was obtained, and a complete diagnostic laboratory is being established. Heavy emphasis is placed on poultry work, since poultry was a \$50,000,000 cash crop in 1946.

Warehouse Division

The State warehouse system was expanded gradually during the last 10 years. A building was erected for classing of cotton, and a gin inspector was employed. A weight-testing truck was purchased, and the law was amended to include commodities other than cotton. For the first time, five warehouses were licensed last year for the storage of peanuts. The capacity of warehouses in the system now is 600,000 bales of cotton, a 10 per cent increase over the last 10 years. The system now includes 90 warehouses.

Soil Testing Division

Since the demand for soil testing was so great, methods and procedures have been streamlined, and equipment has been purchased or made which enables one person to test 500 samples of soil per week. There is no other laboratory in the United States equipped to handle such a large number of samples without some sacrifice in accuracy. Since the Division was established, over 100,000 samples of soil have been tested, aggregating a total of over a half-million individual tests.

(Continued on Page 16)

Max Gardner Was 'Live-at-Home' Governor

WHAT will Gardner do in London? was the question often asked in North Carolina after President Truman appointed him Ambassador to England.

Both political and personal friends thought of Governor and Mrs. Gardner as just about the most wonderful pair that ever kept open house in the Governor's Mansion. The Governor proved to be just as diversified as his many audiences. Whether he opened the Debutante Ball, welcomed the Athletic Convention, or made the dinner speech for the Historical and Art Society, he was always sympathetic and could dramatize the problem uppermost in their minds.

So far as I know, the experiences in the Gardner family after the Civil War and down through the present generation were not unlike other families in the Cleveland County section of the Carolinas. The struggle up from the Seventies developed a lot of homespun philosophers, many shrewd politicians, and several statesmen. O. Max Gardner was the best

By **GEORGE R. ROSS**

(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Ross was appointed by Gov. Gardner as Director of State-owned Farms in 1929 and supervised the "live-at-home" programs for thirty institutions that operated farms.)

in the mountains a county newspaper editor went home to the mid-day meal and said to his wife: "The Governor and his Lady have invited me to come to Raleigh and have dinner with them, something about 'live-at-home' products. They say I can bring one of my staff with me, so I guess you and I better be going." Two hundred newspaper men and women came. The Home Demonstration Agents of State College assisted Mrs. Gardner in the planning, organizing, and serving of farm turkeys; peanut fed pork-ham; mountain kraut; Southern yams; scuppernong juice; grade A milk—all home-grown products; pies and cakes as variable as the sections in the State from which they

In these days of high commodity prices, and equally higher consumer prices, would another "Live-at-Home" program such as that of the early 1930's help to solve the trend toward inflation?

This and other questions perhaps would find the answers in a "Live-at-Home" program such as that which stamped the late O. Max Gardner as one of the top chief executives of the nation back in 1929, 1931-33. Although the times are different, the aims and objectives are essentially the same. And history records that Governor Gardner balanced the agricultural program in North Carolina.

of all these rolled into one. Too bad he could not have been governor in good times for his own pleasure and the development of rural life in the State.

Governor Gardner instituted the "Live-at-Home" Program in the midst of diminishing farm incomes and ever increasing unemployment (the factory payroll of the State dropped \$100,000,000 in one year), and in the face of a national economic crisis which made it absolutely necessary that the interest of the people be directed to the good things at home. "Live-at-Home," the Governor said, "is an apt, short, suggestive slogan adapting old notions to new problems."

Governor and Mrs. Gardner invited all the newspaper men and women in the State to come to the Mansion in Raleigh and eat an old-fashioned North Carolina dinner with them. More than three hundred miles away

came; and peaches, cucumbers and artichokes pickled in apple vinegar.

Card tables and folding chairs were placed all over the Mansion and the guests were served "blue-plate" style by lovely young daughters of Raleigh's democratic society. This was not a speech-making affair. Governor and Mrs. Gardner welcomed the guests and each one was given some facts about the "Live-at-Home" Program.

In the weeks that followed, many newspapers wrote their own stories about "Live-at-Home." The State Press Association gave their cooperation. Some papers carried as an emblem throughout Gardner's administration a map of the State with the words "Live-at-Home" inscribed thereon. "Live-at-Home" dinners were held in schools and colleges. Civic Clubs were served with home products only and favors were those of local manufacturers. Thousands

of young fathers and mothers in the shops and farms of North Carolina today are the boys and girls of 1930, 1931, and 1932 who wrote the essays in the "Live-at-Home" Program that are now filed in three large volumes with the Governor's papers in the Hall of History.

O. Max Gardner's experiences as a member of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural College and as a member of the Board of Agriculture gave him a personal acquaintance with many men and women and an intimate knowledge of their problems in the State, thus giving him an advantage that no other governor had enjoyed and aiding him in promoting a program to coordinate their efforts.

Scientific facts were important to the "Live-at-Home" Program, and school and institutional feeding was based upon the nutritive value of foods. While the experts talked in terms of calories and vitamins, the Governor's "Live-at-Home" Program was carried into the public schools in the terms of a quart of milk and an egg for every child to build bone and teeth, and leafy vegetables for the bloom in their cheeks.

Farm management was based very largely on the daily practices of successful farmers; but feeds, seed, and fertilizers were approved on the formulas based upon scientific facts. The Governor organized by law the Seed Improvement Association. He gained recognition for purebred sires as of economic importance equal to that of good roads. Within a few years we had a net gain of 592,543 acres of feed crops growing in the State and 83,333 more garden acres on the farms. Also, there was an increase of 15 per cent in all livestock.

Politics and racial prejudice did not enter into the "Live-at-Home" Program. The Governor's picture made with a little colored girl who had won a "Live-at-Home" essay contest in the schools was given the same publicity as that with the white child.

The Republican Secretary of Agriculture in the days of the Farm Board was invited to North Carolina and a Field Day was held at the State-owned Caledonia Prison Farm where the "Live-at-Home" policy had reduced the seven thousand acres of corn and cotton into fields of potatoes and sorghum and alfalfa and beans with just enough cotton and corn remaining to feed a thousand

(Continued on Page 24)

Poultry Production and Its Possibilities In Eastern North Carolina

By R. S. DEARSTYNE

Head

*Department of Poultry Science
North Carolina State College*

SEVERAL years ago the writer was visited by the sales manager of one of the largest feed manufacturing companies of the country who voluntarily made the following statement: "I have just completed a tour of the United States and have passed through eastern North Carolina, and to my mind there is no reason why eastern North Carolina should not take the place of the Petaluma district of California as the egg basket of the country." Coming as it did, without solicitation, the statement carried with it broad implications and is especially related to the present condition of the section.

Why Is Eastern Carolina A Desirable Poultry-Producing Section?

Climate and soil are very definitely related to profitable poultry production. As soil contamination is especially detrimental to poultry work, a porous soil that drains readily is especially desired and apparently eastern Carolina, for the most part, furnishes such a soil. Grazing crops are very useful in reducing feed costs, and these can be grown readily in eastern Carolina and usually poultry can be ranged for the greater part of the year. The climatic conditions of the section react very favorably as far as housing costs are concerned, as heavy construction with insulation is not a "must" as is the case in some of the colder sections of the country. Thus, the fundamental natural advantages for poultry production very definitely exist in eastern Carolina.

What Is the Extent of the Present Poultry Industry Of Eastern Carolina?

The 1945 Census reveals the following information regarding Division 3-6 and 9, indicated as the Coastal Section by the Crop Reporting Service. There are 41 counties in the area. The Census shows 4,429,171 chickens on hand January 1, and 8,818,678 raised during the year. During the year 21,224,920 dozen eggs were produced and 77,481 turkey hens raised. The value of poultry products sold was \$5,263,364. This figure does not include the value of poultry products consumed on the farm. Thus, despite the fact that the section for the most part is a farm flock section, there is already established a sizable poultry industry and

producers who have at least, through experience with farm flocks, acquired a background of poultry fundamentals. Most of our commercial poultry industry has developed from small farm flocks and it seems that the foundation of a commercial industry is already established in eastern Carolina.

Poultry Is Largely Dependent On Mixed Feed

The chicken is a short-lived animal and one subjected to very intensive practices. As it possesses very little



storage capacity for feed, the chicken eats often and regularly and the process of digestion is almost continuous. Because of this, the diet of the chicken must be very carefully balanced and the feed of such form that its nutrients may be quickly and effectively extracted. This has led to the system of feeding in which mash plays a major part. For many reasons the mash should be used as soon after its mixing as practical. This presents the thought that usually it is of advantage to the poultryman to purchase mash very frequently and be sure it has not been mixed or stored for too long a period of time.

In the coastal area there are already established 17 commercial feed manufacturers, 2 oil seed processing plants and 8 commercial fisheries. The

oil seed processing plants and the fisheries are very important in relation to mixed feed. The oil seed plants process soybeans and peanuts, both of which are grown in the section and are a valuable source of vegetable protein in mashes as soybean meal and peanut meal. The fisheries produce fish scrap from which fish meal is developed. This is one of the most valuable of the so-called animal proteins. It is also of interest to note that the menhaden oil which is one of the products of the commercial fisheries is as valuable as cod liver oil in a 1 per cent level as a source of vitamin D in poultry mashes. Very little of this oil is at present used for feeding purposes.

Thus with the potentialities of the section for corn production and to a lesser extent other cereal grains, there exists the possibility of utilization of a large volume of products which are at present being grown in eastern Carolina for poultry feed.

Chicks Must Be Available

The poultry industry is very dependent on the commercial hatchery industry for chicks to start. Profits in poultry work are largely dependent on the quality of chicks started. Chicks should be purchased from a nearby source, provided, of course, that quality and price are equivalent to those offered in other sections. In the coastal section of North Carolina there are already established 64 commercial chick hatcheries and 4 turkey hatcheries. It is probable that the incubator capacity of these existing hatcheries could be expanded readily to meet any reasonable expansion of poultry work in the section.

What Are the Road Blocks In the Way of Poultry Expansion In Eastern North Carolina?

The chief problem confronting the eastern North Carolina poultry producer is that of markets and of organizing in such a manner that poultry products may be assembled, graded and temporarily stored when necessary. To secure large markets, volume of products is necessary. Such markets cannot be secured by the farm flock owner alone, but the pooled products of many small producers may be such that large markets could be secured. Quality of product must

(Continued on Page 19)

A NORTH CAROLINA SUCCESS STORY

This is a success story.

It is the story of four Mount Airy business men who have gone far to prove that local talent and initiative, plus ability gained from action, can compete in the highly organized and powerful industrial field.

The four men are R. Glen Ashburn, Wilson Barber, Claude A. Moseley and Guy H. Simpson, Jr. They are the owners and operators of the Granite Trailer Manufacturing Company. Their story is added proof that Tar Heel products other than tobacco can take their place in the consumer field alongside those from the larger manufacturing centers.

The Granite Trailer company's chief product is the model K-D two-wheel commercial or farm trailer, an item so popular that the company is having considerable trouble filling its orders. Right alongside the K-D trailer in popularity is the company's all-steel, rubber-tired farm wagon, with the exclusive hand operated brake.

The company had its beginning back in 1941, when production was limited to house trailers because of the acute shortage of housing in the rapidly-expanding industrial west. The company then was known as the Mount Airy Trailer Manufacturing Company.

The house trailer business was fine, and the product sold better than original expectations, but the far-sighted group of men behind the corporation saw the distinct need for the light-weight, all-purpose trailer. This foresight set the group on a new road to success, a road which has unlimited possibilities.

The manufacture of house trailers was discontinued in 1942, when the plant was converted to build two-wheeled utility trailers, production of which hit a peak during the latter war years. On June 20, 1946, the company was incorporated under the Granite Trailer Manufacturing Company trade name, and it has continued that way since that time.

During the war the demand for two-wheel trailers was so great that the entire productive capacity of the Granite plant was needed to produce

them, and it was impossible—because of the lack of materials—to increase production to take care of anything else.

Since the war the company has added to the Granite model "L" trailer the new model "K-D" trailer, which at present is tops in popularity. So much has the "K-D" taken on in popularity, that production of the Model "L" has been virtually discontinued.

The "K-D" fills a long need in the trailer line. In the first place it can be bought either as a complete trailer unit, or the purchaser may purchase the trailer parts and accessories and build a trailer to its own specifications. If he so desires, the purchaser may take merely the undercarriage on which to build an odd size or special body, or he may buy the body or fenders or whatever accessories he may need.

Distributors of the Granite farm wagon feel that this new product is the best all-steel farm wagon made. The simple, hand-operated brake, which is an exclusive "Granite" feature, is sold as optional equipment and for the first time permits an all-steel, rubber-tired wagon to be used behind a team in hilly country.

According to the Granite folks, no other manufacturer has been able to perfect a safe, hand-operated brake for mountainous territory.

But the Granite company does not limit its production to trailers

and farm wagons. Other items manufactured by the company include steel tobacco slides, and stake side attachments for trucks and trailers.

And with its eye on the future, the company's experts are already designing several new items of farm equipment. These can be expected on the market at any time.

The Granite plant has been more than doubled in size since its early days. A new addition was built in 1946 to take care of the expanding production brought about by the manufacture of the new farm wagon, and stepped up production in other lines.

The plant is equipped with complete assembly lines for all of the major products, assuring expert craftsmanship. The most modern equipment obtainable is a feature of the plant, and the company maintains its own machine shop to render repair services on farm machinery and to manufacture the plant's own dies and a portion of the tools used. The plant is also completely equipped to manufacture anything in the sheet metal line.

Ashburn serves as President of the Granite company, and is in charge of production. Barber is vice-president, in charge of purchasing; Moseley serves as secretary and treasurer, and Simpson is sales manager.

Everybody lives in Mount Airy, making this a 100 per cent North Carolina organization and a credit to Tar Heel productivity.

New Product Announced

News to the poultry industry in the Southeast is the announcement by C. B. Fretwell, President of Spartan Grain and Mill Company, Spartanburg, S. C., of an expansion program involving expenditure of more than \$30,000.00 for new machinery and equipment to manufacture a new particle form of feed known as "Sparticles" for young chickens and turkey poults.

For more than six months the mechanics of the Spartan Grain and Mill Company have been working against time to get this new department in production for the 1948 baby chick and turkey season.

Anticipating a popular demand for this new and different form of feed, the Company has provided ample equipment for producing "Sparticles" in large volume.

Because of its cohesive granular form, Spartan's poultry specialists say young birds are easily taught to eat, waste less feed, put on weight faster, and are ready

to market earlier, when fed "Sparticles." In addition, the particles form of feed is easy to see, easy to eat, and less likely to foul drinking water, since it does not cling to beaks.

The formula for the new granular feed is the same as Spartan's various well-known special purpose mash feeds, but in the new process of manufacture the entire mixture is molded into small, irregular shaped particles of convenient size for day-old chicks and turkey poults up to ten or twelve weeks old.

In practice, as well as in theory, 100 lbs. of granular feed should prove more efficient than the same weight of mash, since sanitation is materially improved, waste is reduced to a minimum, and all ingredients are inseparably incorporated in each individual particle.

"Sparticles" should prove a boon to those poultrymen who are anxious that feed at today's price should all be converted into marketable poultry products.

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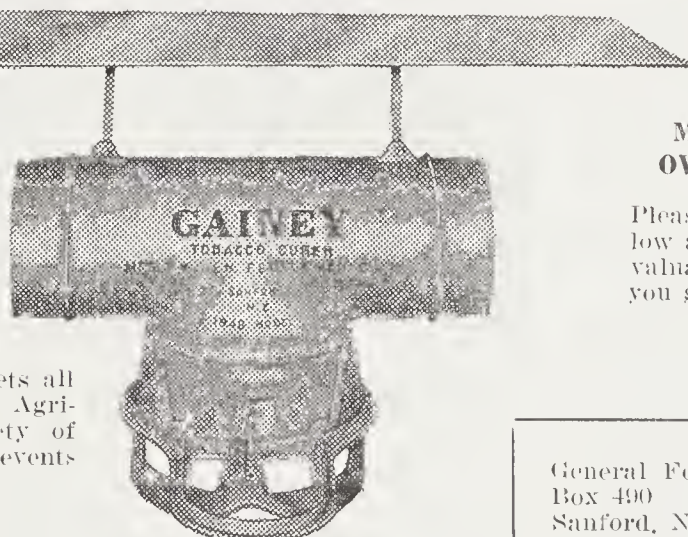
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Trends in Feeding Chickens

By J. W. KELLY

*Associate in Poultry Nutrition
North Carolina State College*

THE cost of feed represents from 50% to 60% of the total cost of production of eggs and poultry meat. Therefore, our poultrymen are constantly seeking means of reducing this major cost of production, and some of them are doing this by using more home-grown grains fed with mash concentrates.

There are various methods of feeding poultry being carried out, but perhaps the most popular method is the mash and grain method, which consists of keeping an 18% to 20% crude protein mash before the birds constantly so that each bird may consume mash at will. The usual procedure of feeding grain with the mash is to give a light feeding in the morning and one to two hours before the birds go to roost hand-feed all the grain the birds will clean up in 20 to 30 minutes. When the birds go to roost the crops are filled with mash and grain, which is conducive to good egg production. With an 18% to 19% laying or feeding mash sufficient grain is fed to reduce the crude protein intake to about 15% by feeding approximately equal parts of grain and mash. For the past two or three years some poultrymen have resorted to the free-choice feeding of separate grains or a grain mixture with the regular laying mash. A few poultrymen have indicated that their laying birds, having constant access to grain, overate on the latter and became too fat, which resulted in a drop in egg production. The available experimental data on first-year production fail to confirm this supposition. The results reported on average egg production of birds fed grains by the free-choice method were as good as those receiving a properly balanced mash with the grains hand-fed. Laying pullets receiving a properly balanced mash can do a good job of selecting the proper quantity of grain in proportion to mash to constitute a balanced ration.

The free-choice feeding of grains and a laying concentrate is a method that appears to be gaining in popularity with poultrymen, especially in areas where large quantities of grains are produced for feeding livestock and poultry. The mash concentrates used vary from 24% to 36% in crude protein. A mash containing 26% of crude protein appears to be the choice of a number of our successful poultrymen. The vitamin and mineral content of laying mash concentrates

are balanced on the basis of the approximate quantity of grains or grain mixture that will be consumed by the layers with mash. The higher the protein content of the mash the greater the quantity of grains or grain mixture the birds will consume in proportion to mash, hence the greater the concentration of vitamins and minerals the mash must contain to meet the requirements of egg production.

The 26% mash concentrate and separate grains are placed in sepa-

of using a mixture of the grains mentioned, therefore the cost of mixing may be saved. Three hoppers six feet long that feed from both sides are sufficient for each 100 pullets.

It is suggested that if the free-choice method of feeding a mash concentrate with grains is used, it is preferable to begin this system with the growing stock. The growing stock may be changed from starting mash to growing mash concentrate and whole grains between 10 and 12 weeks of age or by the time the birds are placed on range. The growing mash concentrate should be gradually replaced with a laying or breeding mash concentrate two to four weeks before



Jerry Watson, young son of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Watson of Raleigh, feeds a portion of his family's flock.

rate feed hoppers to permit the birds to select mash and grains at will. Fifteen per cent crude protein intake appears to be satisfactory for good egg production. Therefore, in order to obtain a 15% protein intake of total ration the birds will consume about three parts grain to each part of mash or a ratio of 3 to 1.

To provide proper feed hopper space for this method of feeding it is preferable to divide each feed hopper into compartments to hold mash, whole corn and oats, or corn, oats and wheat. There is no advantage

the pullets are confined to the laying house. If the poultryman decides to use a high protein mash for birds not fed by this method during the growing period, the change to mash concentrate method of feeding should be made before the birds begin egg production in order to avoid a possible slump in egg production.

The free-choice feeding of a mash concentrate with whole grains permits the poultryman to make maximum use of home-grown grains and the chore of feeding may be done when most convenient.



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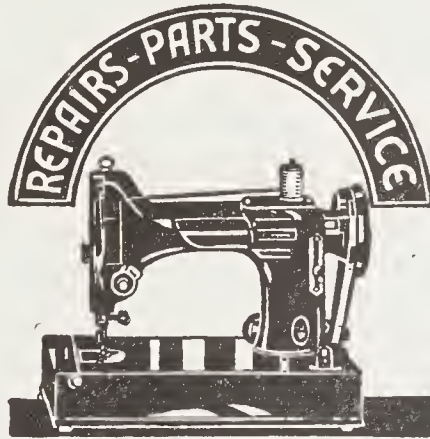
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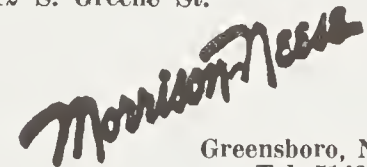
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\$10 PER CURE by using **Florence-Mayo Curers** (oil at 12c per gal.—135,000 BTU per gal.)

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Tobacco's 75 Per Cent Rule

Tobacco growers in the Old flue-cured tobacco belt, and to some extent those in the Middle belt, are facing a situation hardly equalled among the many and complex problems growing out of our post-war agriculture in North Carolina.

In this particular instance, tobacco leaders are becoming increasingly alarmed over the fact that more than 5,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco allotments within a radius of 100 miles of Winston-Salem have slipped out of the area in a year's time under the "75 per cent" rule governing allocation of acreages.

Under this rule, which is protected in Washington by a permanent law, acreage allotment in any given county is transferred to a state "allotment pool" if such acreage is not planted in full at least one year in any given three-year period. In all cases, it means that a grower must plant his full acreage at least one year out of every three years, or his allotment will be cut to 75 per cent of the original acreage allocated to his farm under the present system of allocating acreage to be planted in flue-cured tobacco.

While this method of determining permanent acreage quotas is considered to be worthwhile in most instances, it is proving to be a boomerang of the first order in the case of growers in the Old Belt. It means primarily that in the industrially-minded Winston-Salem area, a lot of growers who have switched from tobacco growing to industrial payrolls are losing their tobacco acreage, and that same acreage is going outside of the belt for distribution on a pro-rata basis to other growers all over the state.

It means also that county committeemen in the Old Belt counties, such as Guilford, Forsyth, Surry, Alamance and others, have no power to re-allocate this unused acreage to farmers in the Belt who actually need to increase their production because of family increases, cost-of-living and operational expenses.

The trend extends into the Middle Belt, also. Durham county, for instance, has lost more than 1,000 acres of tobacco allotments during the last three years.

Vance county also has suffered, although it managed to hold its acreage last year because of the back-to-the farm movement which began in 1946.

But the picture for the Old Belt in particular is alarming. Out of a reduction of some 10,000 acres in the entire flue-cured area last year, nearly 60 per cent came from the Old Belt. That leads one to agree heartily with the Old Belt folks that more humane treatment of the acreage allotment law is needed in Washington. It must be had or flue-cured tobacco production in the Old Belt is doomed.

Save the Ewe Lambs

Plans are under way to save a sizable number of the best ewe lambs going to market this season. This plan is based on the need to replenish our number of breeding sheep which has been declining steadily for a number of years. Although both sheep and lambs are high in price and this factor will be a drawback in interesting sheep growers to purchase; nevertheless, it is necessary to do something now if our sheep industry is to be saved.

Our largest shipping point is North Wilkesboro, from where approximately 5,000 head of lambs are marketed annually. Other shipping points are Clyde, Burnsville, Burlington, Tarboro, Plymouth and Swan Quarter. Although the latter places do not ship nearly the number of lambs as North Wilkesboro, some good ewe lambs are sold annually at these points. It is from these concentration points that the plan purposes to select and save the best ewe lambs available for breeding purposes.

If these lambs are to be saved, it will be necessary to make plans in advance. Our declining sheep population is critical when we consider that it is an industry that always pays well.

We feel you should be interested in aiding this cause. The saving of ewe lambs seems to be the only way.



NEW HIGH PROTEIN HYBRID DEVELOPED

A new hybrid corn which contains over 50% more protein than standard hybrids has been developed by Oren Bolin, Lowe Seed Company, Aroma Park, Illinois, it was revealed here today by Lawrence Lowe, President. The announcement is verified by Dr. Edward L. Hill, director of Augustana Research Foundation Laboratories, Rock Island, Illinois, who has been working with Mr. Bolin on the project. Mr. Bolin is research director for Lowe Seed Company, who pioneered in the development and improvement of both yellow and white hybrid corn.

The high protein content is a result of 10 years of corn breeding work by Bolin in transferring the protein genes to the new hybrid, which is called PRO-PAK. The present national average of protein content in corn is 8.3 per cent. Laboratory tests show that the new PRO-PAK hybrid contains 14% to 16% with some experimentals of the strain running as high as 20.4% content. This corn was grown on ordinary soil without use of excess nitrogen or other fertilizer. The new hybrid will eliminate a criticism of hybrid corn and will be of great importance to the farmer and feeder since the protein content of corn throughout the country has decreased during the past decade largely because high yields have taken considerable nitrogen from the land.

In limited feeding experiments conducted on the Lowe Farms, it was found that animals do not eat less of the high protein corn, but when given access to protein supplement, they take from six to seven pounds less of protein supplement for each 100 pound gain. Though the new PRO-PAK Hybrid will not eliminate the need for feeding protein supplement it will mean a big saving for the farmer-feeder because it will enable them to raise more of their own protein feed rather than buy it. Mr. Bolin also has additional information on the quality and quantity of amino acids present in the high protein corn. This data will be available for feed and cereal manufacturers and other processors of corn products that may be interested in the new development.

The high protein hybrid experiment was started approximately a decade ago when Mr. Bolin took good medium corn belt lines and crossed them with four pedigree selections from Illinois high protein corn. This Illinois high protein corn was started in 1896 by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, head of the department of agronomy at the University of Illinois, using open-pollinated varieties. The analysis of the four individual ears selected as non-recurrent parent varied from 17 to 20 per cent. Inbred lines were crossed with the four

selections, back crossed to the line until each line was 97 per cent the same as it was in the beginning. This took one year to make the original crosses and four succeeding years for back crosses.

Protein content, as determined by chemical analysis on individual ears for each generation of back crossing, decided which one should be used for further inbreeding work. The work over a period of 10 years, plus the tremendous job of keeping records, together with the thousands of chemical tests, have made this experiment quite costly in both time and money. However, it is felt that perhaps this the greatest forward improvement in hybrid corn development since hybrids themselves were discovered.

Experiments showed that the highest protein content came from samples grown on high nitrogen soils, but the high protein hybrid was always 50 percent higher than a checked hybrid grown on the same soil, either poor or good. The protein content of any corn will vary 1 to 2 per cent, depending on the fertility of the soil. In no way is the yield, standability, or other characteristics changed with the development of this high-protein hybrid.

At this time the Lowe Seed Company, which is one of the larger producers of hybrid corn, has adapted the hybrid only to the central maturity zone. Later it will be adapted to other zones and in both yellow and white corn. There are only a few hundred bushels of the PRO-PAK Hybrid available for next year's planting and it will not be offered for sale in quantity. Samples of the high protein corn on hand will be available for use in trial plots throughout the corn belt.

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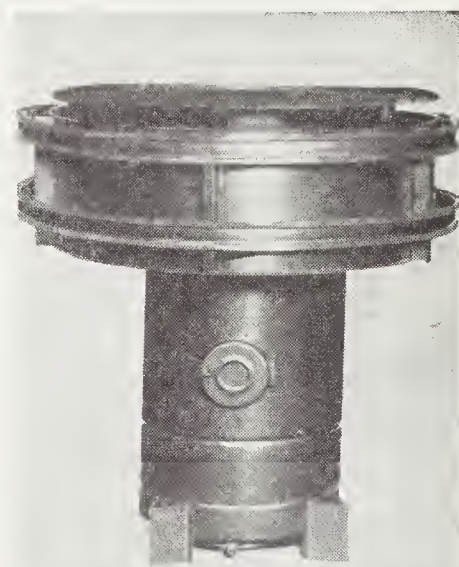
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TARBORO, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE -- 1937-1947

(Continued from Page 7)

Having Marketing Problems In Poultry?



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SILER CITY POULTRY EXCHANGE



PHONE 41

Siler City, North Carolina

Dairy Division

Ten years ago the Dairy Division consisted of a staff of two with an annual budget of \$4,625. Today the personnel numbers 10, and the budget for 1947-48 is \$50,610. During this time a complete dairy products laboratory was established at a cost of nearly \$20,000. In 1937, the activities were devoted primarily to Babcock test control. Since then, the Milk Audit Law, Statistics Law, Minimum Statewide Milk Regulations and ice cream control have been added to the Dairy Division's program.

Statistical Division

The most momentous growth in its thirty-year history occurred in the Statistical Division during the past 10 years. This was not due so much to increased numbers of reports concerned, but in the scope and quality of results obtained. This, in turn, meant double the number of reporters, and it fully doubled the care taken in the samples and editing of the information. Services rendered to the agricultural interests of the State were vastly increased. Printed publications put out by the Statistical

Division have been doubled in the coverage of information released. Newspaper items have been trebled in number.

Special interest has been evidenced in certain new developments in co-operative reporting services, including dairy reports, commercial broiler and hatchery reports, slaughter house reports, labor and price surveys, commercial fruit and truck report work. By this means, it has more than doubled the output of printed releases over the service rendered two years ago.

The best indication of the division's expanded services is the fact that all agricultural agencies in North Carolina now take for granted and expect prompt and reliable estimates of agricultural statistical information and their program-planning work.

Division of Accounts

Substantial savings have been effected in the Department of Agriculture through the establishment of a central accounting office. Before the present Commissioner took office, each division in the Department handled its own accounts. It was an inefficient system, an expensive and slow method of handling our agricultural business. Now, the program of the Accounting Division is correlated with the system employed by the Budget Bureau, and a statement of accounts can be obtained more readily. Fertilizer, feed, agricultural lime and seed tags, and seed, oleomargarine and other licenses are all issued through the Accounting Division.

State Fair

Since 1937, the Department of Agriculture has operated successfully the North Carolina State Fair as a

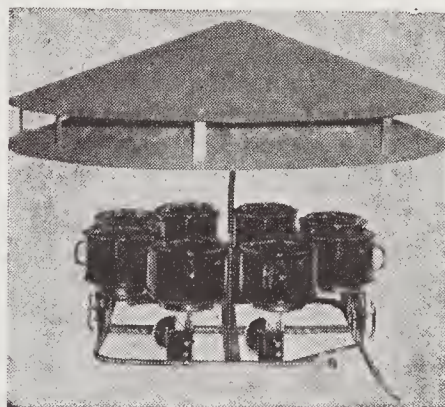
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division of the Department. Each year the fair has increased its premium money from 10 to 25 per cent. The fair has made steady progress which has been reflected in the improved quality and larger arrays of exhibits. Each year the fair has been operated at a profit. As of last November 1, the State Fair's net surplus was \$144,838, which is indeed a tremendous improvement over the old days of State operation when the State Fair generally went into the hole.

Publications Division

Work of the Publications Division also has been expanded considerably over the last 10 years. Agriculture Department news of value not only to farmers but to the general public is flowing out at a faster rate than ever before. At the present, our news office regularly services over 200 newspapers and nearly 100 radio stations in North Carolina, and also provides information to farm magazines and to commercial enterprises interested in North Carolina agriculture. The Publications Division has published a cookbook of North Carolina recipes featuring dairy products, and soon will publish a full-sized history of North Carolina agriculture, with emphasis on the part this Department has played in the State's agricultural progress. Our Publications Office is recognized as one of the most prolific news sources in the State government, and it is constantly being called on for information on agricultural topics.

Museum

By addition of exhibits and improving the presentation of exhibits, the State Museum has increased its appeal to visitors. By means of varied publications and cooperation with organized groups and schools, it has more than doubled its patronage within the last 10 years.

Analytical Division

This division's analytical coverage of fertilizer, feed and insecticides has been greatly increased during the past 10 years. The number of fertilizer samples analyzed for the year 1936 was 4,524; 10 years later, 1946, the number was 6,675; and in 1947 the division analyzed 7,792 samples of fertilizer. Official feed samples analyzed in 1936 totaled 378. In 1946 the number of feed samples analyzed had risen to 2,100. A new law covering all insecticides became effective with the beginning of this year.

Activities in work on foods for

human consumption have been greatly increased even though trained personnel for replacements has been almost unavailable. The quantities of adulterated and misbranded foods removed from the market in the State has been increased from year to year because of more vigilant inspection. The curbing effect of this is apparent. Embargo actions have been increased 10-fold. For the past biennium, these ran above 1,000, and more than one and one-half million pounds of adulterated and misbranded foods were removed from markets in the State during the two-year period.

These division reports give a clear picture of what has been done during

the past decade. When it comes to planning for the next few years, we are faced with a number of needs, involving primarily the need for more trained personnel, more equipment and more room for various divisions.

This report has attempted to show how far we have come in the past 10 years, and it also gives a brief look at some of the things we need to keep abreast of the increasing demands put upon the Department.

We have met the challenge of the past, and we must strive continually in the future to keep the confidence we have earned and to do an even better job for North Carolina agriculture. I am confident all of us will cooperate to reach that goal.

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Egg Marketing

By **RALPH B. KELLY**
Marketing Specialist
North Carolina Department of Agriculture

THE question that causes the most concern to commercial egg producers is how to dispose of their eggs. The best answer to this question can be determined by the facilities and labor available to the individual poultryman and the general practices of the particular community.

One method commercial egg producers can use in disposing of their market eggs is to sell direct to consumers. This method has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. Commercial egg producers never have a constant supply of eggs of the same size and quality that their trade demands. This disrupts their marketing to some extent and at times they may have more eggs than they can dispose of by this method. Facilities for candling and weighing the eggs must be provided due to the fact that consumers do not like to purchase eggs that are not of uniform size and quality. In addition, the eggs should be put into cartons which requires time and additional expense.

The poultryman will, in all probability, receive a greater gross return from his market eggs when sold direct to the consumer; however, this does not mean that the net returns will be any greater due to the greater expense that has to be met when this type of marketing is followed.

Another method commercial market egg producers may use is selling direct to retail stores, restaurants, boarding houses, hospitals and other institutions that use eggs. This method is somewhat similar to selling direct to consumers in that the eggs must be properly cleaned and graded. Ordinarily, eggs sold to these out-

lets are sold in cases without the eggs having to be put into cartons. The price usually obtained for eggs sold to these outlets is somewhat lower than when sold to consumers; however, the expense of marketing the eggs is lower and the net return probably amounts to about the same.

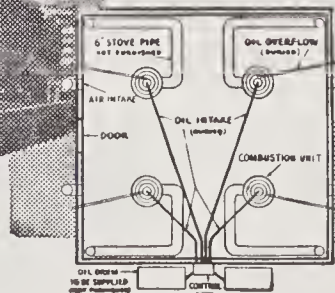
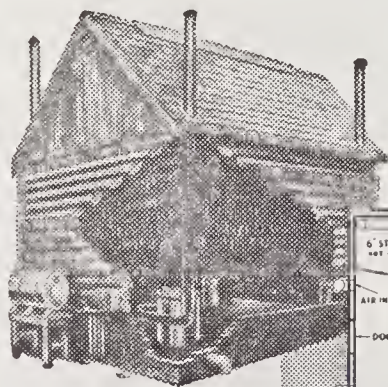
A third means of selling market eggs is for the poultryman to sell to wholesalers or egg grading stations that buy on the basis of grades the year around. This method is the least complex of any in that the eggs do not have to be graded for size and quality; and the wholesaler or grading station can handle the poultryman's entire output the year around,

which is much satisfaction to the average producer. This method of marketing is especially desirable to poultrymen that do additional types of farming or if they have limited facilities and time that are required when selling direct to consumers or to retail stores and eating establishments.

North Carolina poultrymen should remember that the quality, size, soundness of shell, and shell cleanliness will greatly determine the price they will receive for their eggs. Eggs with dirty or cracked shells are especially undesirable for storing, and they should be consumed on the farm when practical.



On the left is Ralph B. Kelly, Poultry and Egg Marketing Specialist, N. C. Department of Agriculture, explaining to Lacy Thomas, a Durham County poultryman, the relative effect dirty eggs have on their market price as compared to clean eggs.



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CHICKEN FACTS

Farm flocks laid 3,746,000,000 eggs in December 1947, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as egg production reached all-time record highs in most sections of the country.

For the entire year 1947, egg production totaled 55,476,000,000 eggs, which was about the same as in 1946, but 24 per cent above the 10-year average production. A two per cent increase in the rate of lay offset a two per cent decrease in the average number of layers on during the year.

Egg production per layer in December was 9.6 eggs, which was about the same as for December, 1946, but higher than the 10-year average of 7.0 eggs per layer. The annual rate of eggs per layer during 1947 was 158 eggs, compared with 155 in 1946.

The Bureau said that layers in farm flocks averaged 390,696,000 in December, 1947, or about equal the same month in 1946, but seven per cent above the 10-year average.

The egg price picture, meanwhile, showed that farmers received an averaged of 58.7 cents per dozen in mid-December, last year, compared with 47.0 cents average per dozen in December, 1946, and 34.3 for the average 1936-45 period. The December, 1947, price, incidental-

ly, was the highest for that month since 1920.

Other statistics released by the Bureau showed there were 427,863,000 potential layers on farms as of January 1, of which 33,644,000 were pullets which had not reached laying age. Holdings on January 1 were below those of a year ago, but were somewhat higher than the 10-year average.

Chicken prices increased 1 per cent during the month ending December 15, 1947, and on that date averaged 25.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 27.4 cents a year earlier and an average of 17.6 cents for the 10-year period.

Turkey prices reached their highest peak in 38 years in mid-December, being quoted at 39.0.

The Bureau of Economics reported,



however, that the average cost of feed in the United States at mid-December, last year, was \$4.89 per 100 pounds, an increase of 18 cents over November, 1947, and compared with \$3.54 per 100 pounds for December, 1946. The 10-year averaged per 100 pounds was quoted at \$2.17 per 100 pounds.

POULTRY PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 9)

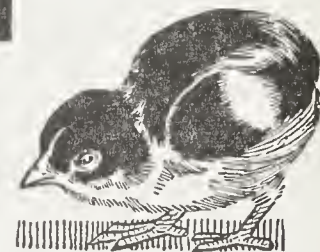
be stressed if an industry such as poultry is to be developed. There is still a great deal to be accomplished before the farm flock producer realizes how vital it is that quality in a product must be stressed and that this starts with its production and ends only when it is purchased by the consumer.

In the agricultural planning now going on to meet the emergency created by the tobacco situation, certainly no phase of agricultural work that offers promise should be overlooked. Relatively speaking, it does not require an extremely heavy investment to enter poultry production work. It furnishes a cash income and employment the year around which are much desired features. Many instances exist where tobacco barns have been converted successfully into brooder houses and with care other buildings can be developed for laying quarters. Opportunity even in this day and time still exists if the people have the desire to find it.

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By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

On Poultry and Eggs

Even though the age-old question as to whether the chicken or the egg comes first is still unanswered, the fact remains that both are important foods. Thought should be given to the care and use of poultry and eggs for they play a big role in the diet. Perhaps the following tips will be helpful.

NIACIN IN CHICKEN

Fried breast of chicken, one of America's favorite food treats, has more to offer than fine flavor and substantial protein and calories. Recent research by poultry specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that the breast of chicken is an excellent source of niacin—the important anti-pellagra B vitamin. Tests show that the concentration of this vitamin is especially high in the flesh of young chickens—that is, in broilers and fryers.

These findings and those of other laboratories indicate that chicken breast contains more niacin than any other muscle meat thus far tested and compares favorably with pork liver and beef liver which have been recognized as among the richest sources of this vitamin.

The findings are significant, especially to parts of the country where pellagra is still a serious health problem and where chicken, fortunately, is a favorite dish. The country generally has been eating more young chicken in recent years, however. Commercial broiler production has been increasing rapidly in the last decade and made a record last year.

People with a preference for light or

dark meat may be interested to know that the dark meat is superior in the vitamins, riboflavin and thiamine, but that the white breast takes first place in niacin.

COOKING FROZEN CHICKEN

When frozen chicken arrives in the kitchen from freezer locker or market, homemakers are sometimes uncertain over how warm a welcome in thawing or cooking temperatures to give the stiff bird.

When thawed before cooking, poultry cooks more evenly and with greater economy of fuel.

It may be thawed slowly in a refrigerator, where the compact mass of a 3 or 4 pound bird will take overnight or longer to thaw completely. Or, it may be thawed at room temperature, in which case its progress should be watched closely. Once thawed, cook poultry without delay because thawed meat is more perishable than meat freshly killed.

Don't try to hurry thawing by soaking the meat in water, hot or cold. Soaking causes reckless loss of food juices.

Cook thawed poultry like any other meat, at no higher than moderate temperature. For example, keep oven temperature down to 350 degrees for roasting chicken, or to slow oven temperature of 275 degrees when braising a fowl in a casserole dish. If a young bird is to be fried in shallow fat, keep the heat moderate throughout cooking.

If poultry must be thawed, or partly thawed, during cooking don't try to speed the cooking by using high heat. Follow directions for good meat cookery—using temperatures no higher than moderate, so as to avoid shrinking and toughening

the meat. But allow extra time so that the meat will thaw and cook done, all through.

CHICKEN FAT FOR MARINADE

For a moist, flavorful chicken salad, many cooks like to marinate the chopped chicken before mixing it in the salad. For the marinade, which is a form of French dressing, try using chicken fat instead of salad oil. For enough salad to serve six people, remove a half cup of fat from the broth of stewed or steamed chicken. Into this fat, stir an equal quantity of vinegar, seasoned with onion, tabasco sauce and salt. Let the chicken stand in this marinade for several hours, then combine with chopped celery, hard-cooked egg and cooked dressing.

Chicken salad is good at any season of year and may be served in many attractive ways. It may be piled on crisp lettuce or tomato cups, or it may fill long rolls which have been cut lengthwise. It is also a favorite sandwich filling.

EGGS EVERY DAY

No wonder we say "a good egg." Eggs have—

Protein in the top class with foods like meat and milk for building and repairing body tissues.

Three of the B vitamins—thiamine, riboflavin, niacin—plus vitamins A and D, to help protect health.

The egg yolk holds a rich store of iron for red blood cells and has phosphorus and other minerals needed by the body.

An egg every day . . . that's a good rule to follow when eggs are plentiful. Try to give at least five or six eggs a week to children . . . at least four or five to adults.

Serve eggs "as eggs" or "hidden" in the cooking—they're good either way.

Treat a good egg right by storing it under proper conditions. Here are the rules: Clean . . . covered . . . cold.

Eggs with clean shells keep best. Wipe off soiled spots with a damp cloth, but don't wash eggs until just before you use them. When eggs are first laid, the shells have a film known as the "bloom" which seals the pores and helps keep out bacteria and odors. Washing removes this protective film.

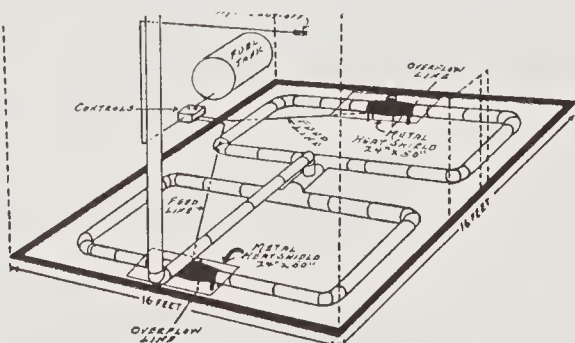
Store eggs in a covered bowl or pan, away from strong-smelling foods. Without a cover, eggs lose moisture faster and are more likely to absorb odors.

Keep eggs in the refrigerator or other cold place. Stored at room temperature,

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eggs may lose as much in quality in 3 days as those kept 2 weeks in a good refrigerator.

If any of the eggs have cracked shells, use them first.

To keep leftover egg yolks or separated whites until they can be used, place yolks in a dish or cup and add just enough cold water to cover. Put egg whites in a jar or dish and cover tightly. Be sure to keep them cold.

WHEN YOU COOK EGGS

First and fundamental rule whether you're cooking eggs in water, frying pan, or oven, is to cook them with low to moderate, even heat. Like all protein foods, eggs cooked at too high get tough and leathery.

To Prevent Curdling

When making custards or other dishes that call for hot milk to be added to the egg, mix sugar with the egg and not with the milk.

Add hot liquids or mixtures to the beaten egg a little at a time.

Don't overcook.

Eggs and Temperature—Additional Tips

One of the secrets of success in cooking with eggs is to have the eggs of the right temperature for the use to which they are put. The following temperature tips are suggested:

1. Raw eggs separate most easily into whites and yolks when they are from 50 to 60 degrees. An egg just out of the refrigerator is so cold that its white is viscous and clings to both shell and yolk, making separation difficult. On the other hand, when an egg warms up to 75 degrees in a warm kitchen, the yolk flattens out and is likely to break in separating. The specialists advise removing eggs from the refrigerator about half an hour before separating.

2. Eggs, like all other ingredients used in cake-making, should be at room temperature—about 70 degrees—to combine well.

3. Egg whites whip up more quickly and to a greater volume when they are at room temperature.

4. Yolks for mayonnaise dressing should be kept cold—just out of the refrigerator—to make a smooth emulsion with oil.

5. Hard-cooked eggs separate most easily from the shell and into whites and yolks when cold. As soon as they are cooked, they should be cooled, preferably in running water. Rapid cooling has the added advantage of helping to prevent the familiar dark layer from forming around the yolk.

6. Shells are less likely to break if eggs are at room temperature rather than cold when put to cook in hot water. Probably a better cooking method is to put eggs in cold water and bring egg

and water to simmering temperature together.

TRY THIS TRIO

Eggs, potatoes and onions often get together in the market basket, and these three may well meet again in a main dish for lunch or dinner.

Creamed eggs and potatoes. Ingredients for 6 servings: 2 tablespoons butter; 2 tablespoons flour; 2 cups milk; 2 tablespoons grated onion; 3 to 5 hard-cooked eggs; 1-½ cups mashed potato; 1 teaspoon salt; pepper. To make: Melt fat, add flour, and blend thoroughly. Add milk and onion. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thickened. Slice eggs and mashed potato and add white sauce. Heat. If desired add ½ teaspoon paprika.

Scramble potatoes and eggs. Ingredients for 6 servings: 2 tablespoons drippings or other fat; 1-½ cups diced cooked potatoes; 2 tablespoons chopped onion; 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper, if desired; 4 eggs; ¼ cup milk; 1 teaspoon salt; pepper. To make: Melt fat in frying pan, add potatoes, onion, and green pepper. Cook until as brown as desired. Beat eggs and milk together and add salt and pepper. Pour this second mixture over the first in the pan and cook until the eggs are set.

Cook Book Offers North Carolina Recipes

Nearly 20,000 copies of the cook book "Favorite Recipes of North Carolina" have been distributed by the State Department of Agriculture since the attractive books first went on sale two years ago, the Department's Publications Division has reported.

Although the cook book has never been advertised, orders for copies come in each day and it has been sent to individuals in all 48 states and in many foreign countries. It has won fame by word of mouth and through letters from homemakers.

The hundreds of recipes in the book were selected from suggested recipes sent by 17,000 North Carolina women. The cook book is illustrated and contains 128 pages. Each recipe requires a dairy product. All recipes have been tested by North Carolina homemakers and by home economists.

Price of the book by mail is 50 cents in coins or currency, which covers only the actual cost of printing and mailing. Orders are filled on the day they are received.

Young calves should be provided clean, dry, well-lighted calf pens, and plenty of good hay, grain, and protein supplements when they reach the proper age.

Farmers Should File Income Tax Returns

The beginning of a new year means that income tax reporting time is here, says C. Briece Ratchford, in charge of Farm Management for the State College Extension Service, and farmers along with most other people will have to consider filing their returns.

Many Tar Heel farm families will not have to pay any income tax, Mr. Ratchford said, but the greater majority of them will have to file a return.

If you are in doubt as to whether you have to file a return, then here is the deciding factor. If the gross income from your farm was more than \$500 during the year, you should file a return. Since all farm expenses may be deducted along with the personal exemptions of \$500 for self, \$500 for wife, and \$500 for each dependent relative, this will mean that a large number of farmers will not have to pay any tax. However, there is a severe penalty for not filing a return.

Farmers should study the instructions issued with the income tax forms and take all legal deductions, Mr. Ratchford says.

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QUICK RELIEF
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INDIGESTION

Selection of Cattle for the Breeding Herd

There are three main reasons for selecting young females for the breeding herd. First, to increase the size of the herd for as the pastures and feed program is increased and improved the cattle numbers should be raised accordingly. Of course the pasture and feed program should be kept ahead of the cattle numbers but a large herd can usually be managed more efficiently than a smaller one. A second reason for selecting young cattle is to replace the cows that have become too old for efficient producers. The third reason, and the one which requires the most skill, is the choice of females to improve the herd by replacing those that are of poorer type and quality or whose performance has not been very satisfactory.

Kind of Females to Select

If you are a purebred breeder, of course you will have to select the purebred animals of your particular breed. However, if you are producing cattle for the beef market and don't forget the ultimate end of all cattle is the butcher's block, it doesn't make much difference which beef breed you select providing you choose good beef type individuals. Even cross-animals of two or more beef breeds are usually satisfactory for the production of slaughter cattle.

Only well-grown, healthy cattle of good beef type should be considered. By good beef type we mean low-set, compact, broad, deep thick-fleshed animals with straight, short legs and straight top and underline. They should be broad across their backs and loins and have broad, level rumps and deep, thick, plump rounds with the flesh extending well down close to their hocks. Since they are to be used for a number of years, they should also have strong constitutions which is indicated by



Carolina Dairy and



great spring of fore ribs, a wide deep chest and broad muzzle. The purebred breeder will have to pay close attention to breed characteristics in addition to beef type.

The breeder who raises his heifers for increasing the size of his herd or for replacements will have the advantage of selecting those from his best cows. This is of great importance in improving the herd. The heifers selected to be retained should not only be the best produced on the farm but should be from the best beef type and best producing cows. Don't overlook milking qualities for no matter how well bred a cow is or how good a beef type she is, her calf will never amount to much if she doesn't produce enough milk for it. Above all, please do not make the grave mistake of selling your best heifers and retaining only the poorer ones.

Just a few words about your herd bull. Remember he is half your herd and must be better than your cows if he is to bring about any improvement in your calves. Experiments have shown that a poor bull is very expensive even if he were given to you. Using a poor bull just because he is cheap is certainly false economy. Regardless of the kind of cows you have your bull should be purebred.

To take the full advantage of culling it must be followed by replacements of more desirable animals than those culled out. By using proper replacements of cattle the quality value and productivity of your herd can be greatly increased and at the same time you can produce more beef efficiently and cheaper.

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the thirteenth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

WEANING THE FALL PIG CROP

All the precautions and care taken before, during and after farrowing time will be largely wasted if the pigs are not given proper care up to weaning time and afterwards. The number of pigs farrowed is not as important as the number weaned and properly grown out. The weaning time is another critical time in the pigs life for it is then thrown entirely on its own for the first time.

Weaning

The pigs should be weaned when about eight weeks old but should be kept on good clean temporary pasture. The sows, however, can be moved at this time to permanent pasture and their grain greatly reduced until their milk flow is checked. They should then be fed so as to gain in weight gradually for the breeding season for the spring pig crop will be close at hand. The weaned pigs must be kept growing fast in order to reach market weight at the proper time.

It is important that the pigs learn to eat before they are weaned so that removing them from their mothers will not be such a sudden shock to them. This can usually be easily accomplished by feeding the sows in low troughs or self-feeders or by providing creeps before the pigs are weaned. If the pigs have access to feed, they will start eating with their

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J. T. WOOTEN, Manager

Livestock Section..



mothers by the time they are about one month old. This supplement to the sows milk is also of value to the pigs where they are not getting sufficient milk from their mothers for rapid growth. Pigs that have been on good pastures soon learn to graze too, which is of great value in helping to keep them healthy.

Controlling Parasites

If the sows were properly cleaned and moved to thoroughly cleaned and disinfected quarters before farrowing and then given access with their young pigs only to temporary pasture on clean land, very little difficulty will occur from internal parasites. However, for those who did not take this most worthwhile precaution parasites may often prevent any profits from the pigs or may even result in severe losses from round worms.

If the pigs are wormy they should be treated soon after weaning. There are a number of preparations and methods on the market for treating pigs for round worms, but the following has proven very satisfactory in numerous carefully controlled tests: Thoroughly mix **phenothiazine** into the amount of grain, milk, or slops which is customarily given to the pigs at one feeding. The pigs in each group should be fairly uniform as to weight and age and there should be sufficient room at the trough for all the pigs in a group to eat at the same time. The phenothiazine should be mixed in the proportion so that the pigs will receive about 0.1 gram of it per pound of live weight or about 4 grams for a 40-pound pig. It must be remembered though, as previously brought out, that no treatment is as good as prevention. If the pigs become lousy the lice can be controlled by thoroughly oiling the pigs with crude oil or burnt cylinder oil. It is planned at a later date to devote an entire article to the control of parasites in swine at which time the control methods will take up more in detail. Bear in mind that pigs properly weaned are well on the road to profitable hogs.

GROWING THE FALL PIG CROP

Friends, in our article last week we told you something of the value of weaning good strong healthy pigs and today we hope to give you some worthwhile information on how to properly grow the pigs from weaning until ready to finish for market. Adequate good clean tempo-

rary pasture, abundant fresh clean water, and sufficient shade will go a long ways toward growing the weaned pigs and keeping them healthy, but of course, in addition they will need concentrate feeds.

When the pigs are weaned, they should by all means be placed on good clean temporary pasture. The kind we advised you to prepare for and plant in our second article would be ideal for this. Every effort should then be taken to keep the pigs thrifty and growing rapidly. In doing this use your home grown feeds as much as possible. There are many satisfactory rations for growing weaned pigs and you farmers should use the ones best suited to your conditions; that is the ones you can most easily and cheaply supply. For pigs on good pasture, a ration that has proven very satisfactory for growing pigs from weaning to about one hundred pounds in weight is: shelled corn, wheat shorts, a mixture of equal cottonseed meal and fish meal, and mineral. Each of these parts of the ration can be fed separately (on free choice) in a self feeder, or all except the mineral mixture can be hand-fed twice daily. If hand-fed the proportions should be about 80 per cent corn, 10 per cent wheat shorts, and 10 per cent of the cottonseed meal and fish meal mixture. The minerals can be kept in a box or trough where the pigs will have access to to them at all times. Of course if the farmer has skim milk available, it is an excellent protein supplement and can be used to replace part or all of the cottonseed meal and fish meal mixture. Tankage can also be used to replace the fish meal, and wheat or barley can be used in place of corn. A good simple mineral mixture is ten parts ground limestone or oyster shell

flour, ten parts steamed bone meal, and two parts salt. Peanuts and soybeans that are left in the field can be used very satisfactorily in growing the fall pigs but their use should be discontinued by the time the pigs reach about one hundred pounds in weight. If they are allowed to eat peanut or soybeans much after they reach this weight, they will produce soft or even oily carcasses, which as you know are docked on the market.

If your pigs are properly and economically grown from weaning to about one hundred pounds in weight they are then ready to finish for market and should return their producer a good profit.

MARKETING CATTLE OFF PASTURE

Since the permanent pasture season as well as the summer temporary pastures are practically over for the season now is the time to market most of the cattle that are not to be kept over the winter or fattened out on the farm for a later market.

If the cattle have been on good pasture many of them will be fat enough for slaughter without the use of harvested feeds. This will especially be true for your dry cows or those that calved in late winter. Then, too, cows that you plan to sell for slaughter will not usually pay for much concentrate feeds if they are already in fair condition. This will frequently hold true also for grass fat two-year-old heifers that are intended for market. Such cattle can be marketed directly off pasture at the close of the grazing season and all you farmers are very fortunate in being located reasonably close to a **good livestock market**.

Markets

Time was in North Carolina and not in the far distant past either, when if a farmer had as much as a car load or even a truck load of cattle it would pay him to send them to one of the big eastern markets. For the past year or more though your **local market** has frequently been paying as much or even more for the same quality of cattle as the big eastern and

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central markets. When these conditions exist it is certainly a decided advantage to sell your cattle at a good North Carolina market. First you have a big saving in transportation costs, second your shrinkage or "drift" losses in the weight of your cattle between the farm and market are not as great, third you can see your animals sold at less loss of time and expense, fourth you are dealing with home folks and keeping our meat largely in our state where it is needed. Numerous other advantages, could be given in favor of marketing your animals locally rather than sending them to some large market in a distant state. Among these would be a chance to purchase feeder or stocker cattle while at the market, which could be moved to your farm when the truck returns.

Some of you cattle producers may have good fall pastures and corn and soybean field gleanings that you want to run your cattle on before you send them to market. If this is true, you can add weight and condition to your cattle by using these extra feeds, but in most cases they can best be used for the breeding herd to save winter feeds.

Many farmers produce feeder steers and heifers but because of lack of feed or other reasons do not finish them out for market. These cattle as well as stocker heifers, will deal with fattening or finishing beef cattle for market.

Care During Marketing

Regardless of what kind of cattle you send to market or the purpose they are to be used for certain precautions should be taken. First, never send any sick or diseased animals to market. Second, always handle your animals carefully while loading, hauling, and unloading so as not to scare, bruise or injure them in any way. Much good beef has to be trimmed from many carcasses because of bruises in handling. Third, allow them to get to the stockyards in time to become quiet and take on a fill of feed and water before they are sold. These precautions will help keep our livestock markets free of disease, return more profits to the producer, and prevent much dissatisfaction in marketing.

GARDNER WAS "LIVE-AT-HOME" GOVERNOR

(Continued from Page 8)

live animals and balance the diet for eight hundred prisoners. The Secretary of Agriculture endorsed the Governor's "Live-at-Home" Program and the Governor pledged the State to cooperate with the Secretary's Farm Board at Washington. All this was made into a moving picture with a farm background and shown throughout the State.

Farm Facts and Figures

Supplementary pastures for beef cattle are very valuable for summer grazing when permanent pastures are short due to drought or other causes, and as a feed and labor saver in the winter.

Beef calves that are to be kept for breeding purposes are not generally fed grain while nursing their mothers on pasture except in the case of pure-bred calves that are to be pushed for early sale.

In selecting a permanent site for the tobacco bed, deep loamy soils that warm up quickly are most desirable.

Like a man's arm, the soil is built up through proper use, not abuse or disuse. When land is either abused through bad cropping systems or left to lie idle and erode, it deteriorates rapidly.

Because of records kept on their past year's operations, thousands of North Carolina farmers will have a better balanced system of farming for the new year, says C. Brice Ratchford, in charge of Farm Management for the State College Extension Service. Records kept by farmers in this state last year probably outnumber those kept during any other year, Mr. Ratchford said, and this means that the strong and weak points of the farm business can be detected and adjustments made in the 1948 operations.

J. F. Brown, Davidson County farm agent, began his new duties as Extension Dairy specialist at State College on January 15, according to J. A. Arey, in charge of Dairy Extension. He is a Davidson county native.

The average North Carolina cow produces only 170 pounds of butterfat annually. If by good feeding and care this could be increased 70 per cent or to 289 pounds it would amount to a total increased production of 44,800,000 pounds of butterfat annually by the 400,000 cows in the State.

E. L. Norton, Northampton County farm agent, assumed his new duties as Northeastern District agent for the State College Extension Service on January 1, according to Director I. O. Schaub. Mr. Norton succeeded B. Troy Ferguson who retired December 31 following 32 years of continuous service in Agricultural Extension.

Lee W. Herrick, Jr. of Columbia, S. C., began work with the State College Extension Service on January 1 as State Turkey specialist, according to C. F. Parrish, in charge of Poultry for the State College Extension Service. A Native of Atlantic County, New Jersey, Mr. Herrick is a graduate of Rutgers University. He comes to North Carolina with wide experience in poultry work especially with

turkeys. He is already familiar with the activities of this field in North Carolina, since he served for 21 months in breeding work at State College's turkey farm following his graduate work there.

Cattle and calf slaughter in 1947 was the greatest on record and much larger than in 1946. The unusually large slaughter is sharply reducing the number of cattle on farms. Slaughter in 1948 will be less than this year's record according to the USDA.

Commitments for 1947-48 have already been made to ship 28 percent of the total U. S. supply of fertilizer nitrogen to foreign countries.

The value of wheat is almost entirely dependent upon its milling and baking quality, which can be determined accurately only through milling and baking tests.

The Nation's 1947 corn crop is estimated at 84,331,000 acres. This compares with an acreage of 88,718,000 in 1946.

United States farmers produced a total of 1,406,761,000 bushels of wheat last year from 73,907,000 acres.

The Nation's 1947 soybean crop has been estimated by the Crop Reporting Service at 177,379,000 bushels.

The United States cotton crop for 1947 is now estimated at 11,505,000 bales which compares with 8,640,000 bales in 1946.

The Commodity Credit Corporation bought 257,253 bushels of wheat during the period from noon of December 19 to noon of December 26. Purchases of wheat since July 1 total 191,143,528 bushels.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that protein feeds and mixed feeds will be subject to emergency export allocation during the January-June 1948 period, excepting certain low-protein feeds and mixed feeds containing 25 per cent or less of protein which are now under general license to the Philippines and Western Hemisphere countries.

Allocation of 13,200,000 pounds of meat largely to U. S. Government projects, the Philippines and the American Republics, during the January-March quarter of 1948 have been announced by the USDA.

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended December 20, totaled 376 million pounds, according to the USDA.

Grain export quotas for February 1948 announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture total 995,500 long tons (37,645,000 bushels) of wheat, flour (in wheat equivalent), and oats. The January quotas totaled 34,014,000 bushels.

Manufacturer Predicts Record Farm Equipment Production in 1948

This year will bring the highest level of farm machinery production in history, George C. Delp, president and general manager of the New Holland Machine Company, assured the Virginia Equipment Association recently.

Speaking at a conference in Roanoke, Mr. Delp indicated that farm machinery manufacturers are breaking production marks to give the American farmer the machinery he needs and wants to meet a record demand for food.

"As an industry, we've had our problems. A thing called steel . . . a system called taxation . . . and a place called Washington. Manpower, capital . . . and worst of all, production . . .

"I realize that's not your problem. It's ours. The manufacturer. And we are getting it licked. As the stepped-up flow of farm machinery will prove.

"I admit it will be several years yet before you dealers can get every machine in the quantity you want, when you want it. But even today, on some things, we've already caught up with demand. And during the coming year, I think you'll be seeing the highest level of farm machinery production that has ever

existed," Mr. Delp said.

Mr. Delp urged the dealers to help develop new markets for farm equipment, particularly in the South where, he said, "progressive farm equipment dealers are more important today than ever."

"The South is going to raise food in big quantities. And the Southern farmer needs mechanization to do this job. That means he needs you, and all the efforts you can put forth. Southern agriculture today is at the beginning of a mechanical revolution that will make the South one of the greatest agricultural producers in American history," he said.

Mr. Delp upheld the role of the retail dealer, who, he said, is necessary to both consumer and manufacturer.

"If Uncle Joe Stalin could have his way with our industry, there is no doubt in my mind that one of the first things he'd do would be to eliminate the farm equipment dealer," he said. "He'd say there is no reason for a middle-man. But under our profit system of free enterprise, we know differently . . . You, as a retail dealer, are the pipeline between the manufacturer and the consumer."

But Mr. Delp warned of the possibility

of forcing manufacturers into eliminating the "middle man" through lack of initiative on the part of dealers. When manufacturers must do the merchandising job for the dealer, the dealer may find himself being cut out of the profits.

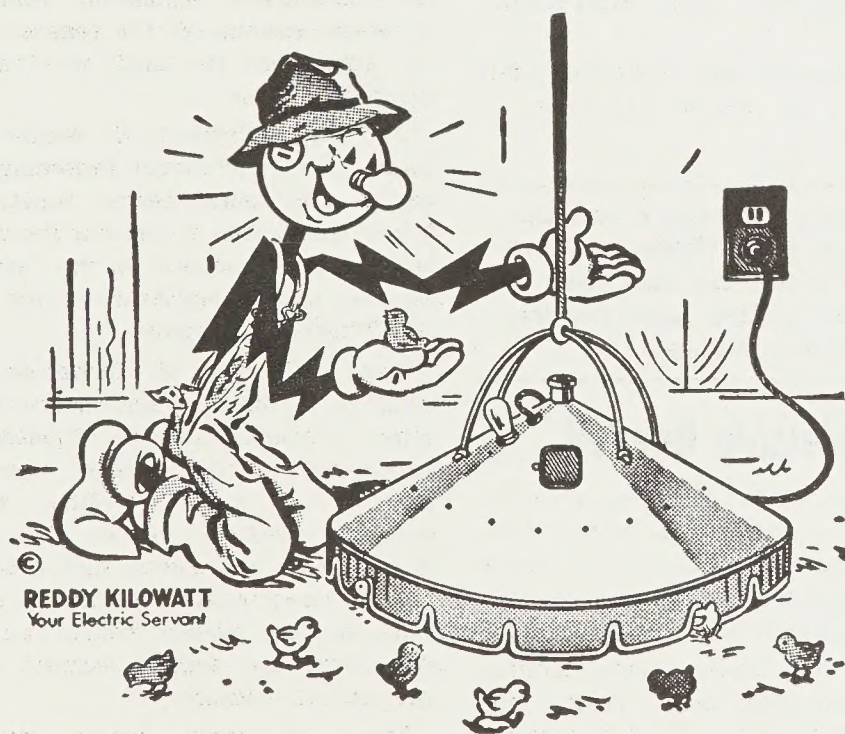
Large Number of Farms Do Not Have Electricity

According to survey results recently announced by the Rural Electrification Administration, 129,831 farms in North Carolina, or 45 per cent of all the farms in the State, do not have electric service.

The survey ranks North Carolina 19th on its State-by-State listing of unelectrified farm totals. Compared with other States, therefore, North Carolina is faced with the challenging job of catching up with the rest of the Nation's progress in rural electrification.

The report carries with it the assurance that a minimum of \$6,393,438 in new REA loans will be available to rural electric groups in North Carolina June 30, 1948. Congress has made available \$225,000,000 in loan funds for national use during this fiscal year, of which half is allotted to the various States in direct proportion to their needs. The other half is available on a flexible basis, with no single State to get more than 10 per cent of it.

MORE THAN 200 JOBS ON THE FARM



When electricity works for you on your farm you have a hired hand who never leaves—never tires—never grumbles—and who works for remarkably low wages.

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Agricultural Representatives of this Company are always glad to help you with applications of electricity to your particular farm operations. There is no obligation for this service. Just call our nearest office.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

May We Present . . .

With this issue of the Carolina Farmer, we begin the new year 1948 with a new editor and extensive plans for broadening our services to North Carolina agriculture.

The new editor of the Carolina Farmer is Bloys Watson Britt, a farm boy from Wayne County who in nearly 15 years of newspaper and press association work in North Carolina has never lost his love for the soil and his knowledge of the problems which continually confront agriculture and agriculture-related industry.

Under his direction, the Carolina Farmer's plans for 1948 include a broader and more comprehensive analysis and

Legume hays such as alfalfa, clover, soybean, lespedeza, or cow pea are valuable in cattle feeding, because they not only furnish the dry roughage but reduce the amount of protein supplement needed in the ration.

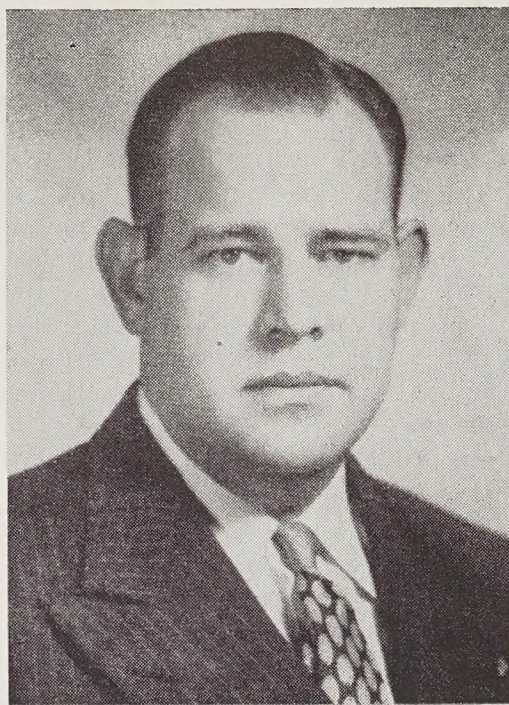
coverage of the fields of agriculture and kindred industrial developments. Through timely feature articles and editorials, dealing with every phase of North Carolina's greatest livelihood, the Carolina Farmer is destined to become the voice of agriculture in North Carolina.

Bloys Britt has been in close touch with agriculture all his life. He grew to manhood on a small farm in Wayne County. He worked his way through the University of North Carolina by hiring out to neighbors as a farm helper, on days when he wasn't busy on his father's acres.

Childhood ambitions to become a newspaperman and journalist materialized when he graduated from the University with a B.S. degree in journalism in 1934, one of the peak years of the depression. Then began a 10-year period of climbing to the top of the newspaper profession—in a period of our history which none of us ever want to see again.

He worked on newspapers in Norfolk, Edenton, Wallace, Roanoke Rapids, and finally with the Raleigh bureau of the Associated Press. In his several years spent in Raleigh, our editor learned to know newspapering at its best. His "beat" included top state department offices from that of the Governor down through the lesser division heads, giving him close personal contact with all of our top political and governmental leaders.

With this background, our editor moved into the public service field two years



BLOYS W. BRITT

ago, becoming executive secretary of the Henderson Chamber of Commerce and supervisor of sales on the Henderson Tobacco Market. These two connections have put him in closer touch with farmer and agricultural problems. His Chamber of Commerce projects for farm youth in the Vance-Granville-Franklin-Warren area have been among the most successful yet staged, and have drawn favorable comment from agricultural leaders.

He is 34 years of age, married and has two children. He makes his home in Henderson.

D. S. Ryan of Gastonia is sure that alfalfa needs lime. Where the hired help failed to put the lime, there is no stand of alfalfa, says Dr. Roy Lovvorn of State College.

Good Leadership Needed

The decision of W. Kerr Scott not to campaign for re-election as North Carolina's Commissioner of Agriculture leaves the gate open for a new and refreshing leadership in Tar Heel agriculture.

Kerr Scott has made North Carolina a good department head during his decade of office-building. His firm management of department affairs probably would have been equally pleasing to the rank and file of farm leaders in the State had he decided to continue in office, subject to the ever-changing will of the voters.

But there were certain elements holding considerable prestige and power in agriculture in North Carolina who were not at all pleased with Kerr Scott's policies, notably the cooperatives. There is little doubt in our mind that Scott could have overcome these displeasures in a voting primary, but the fact remains that in the next four years North Carolina will need a Commissioner of Agriculture whose chief weapon will be his solidarity among all groups which make up the state's not-too-complex agricultural system.

There are a number of such men around. L. V. (Stag) Ballentine, who has already announced for the office, is a farmer-dairyman-politician who knows all the answers. He's popular with all

When any heating appliance does not properly burn its oil, coal, wood, or gas, there is danger of carbon monoxide gas. See that all appliances, flues and chimneys are clean and in good repair.

the segments of our agricultural system, and he's an experienced parliamentarian.

Lon Edwards of Greene county has long been a top figure in agricultural legislation. He's a farmer, a legislator, and down-to-earth fellow who knows how to make friends and keep them. Much of the constructive legislation coming out of recent sessions of the General Assembly came from the mind of Alonzo Edwards of Greene.

J. Vivian Whitfield of Pender would assure active and astute leadership in the state's chief departmental headquarters. There hasn't been a constructive piece of legislation introduced in the last three sessions of the legislature which hasn't had Whitfield's support.

Fred S. Royster of Henderson would bring to the office of agriculture commissioner a boundless store of energy and knowledge of the general agriculture picture over North Carolina, together with an excellent capacity for getting things done. His power and prestige in the flue-cured tobacco picture as a warehousemen and grower, would assure support from the largest segment of our agricultural economy.

These and other leaders would be qualified to step into Kerr Scott's boots and carry on. Each would have his specialties, but each would also have the necessary qualities needed in the over-all handling of the South's largest single agricultural program.

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NATHAN FRANK, *General Manager*

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

7:00 Sign On.	9:15 Sunday Session.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:00 House of Mystery (MBS).
7:02 Morning Melodies.	9:30 Green's Funeral Home.	12:30 Mutual Music Show (MBS).	3:30 True Detective (MBS).
7:30 Six Gospel Singers.	9:45 Voice of Prophecy.	1:00 AP News.	4:00 Your Band of the Week.
7:45 Waltz Time.	10:15 Four Notes.	1:05 Swing and Sway With Kaye.	4:30 Quick as a Flash (MBS).
7:55 AP News.	10:25 AP News.	1:30 Bill Cunningham (MBS).	5:00 Sunday Quiet Hour.
8:00 Gospel Four Quartet.	10:30 New Bethel Singers.	1:45 Here's to Veterans.	5:30 Nick Carter (MBS).
8:15 Spiritual Five.	10:45 Your Community Chapel.	2:00 Gospel Brothers Singers.	6:00 Ted Steele.
8:30 Sunrise Salute.	11:00 Sun. Morning Worship Hour.	2:15 Guest Star.	6:15 Sports Parade.
9:00 Melody Jubilee Singers.	12:00 AP News.	2:30 Juvenile Jury (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.

MONDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamboree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth, Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	2:00 Martin Block (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:30 Music of Manhattan.	6:00 Cliff Edwards Show.
8:15 Leggett's Record Shop.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family.	6:30 Sign Off.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker.	

TUESDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.	12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.	3:45 Vincent Lopez.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:45 The Farm Journal.	4:00 The 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:30 Norman Cloutier.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	2:30 The Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:30 Sign Off.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

WEDNESDAY

6:30 Sign On.	8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
6:31 RFD 890.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamboree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:55 AP News.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	2:00 Martin Block Show.	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:30 Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.

THURSDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.	12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.	3:45 Vincent Lopez.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:45 The Farm Journal.	4:00 The 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:30 Norman Cloutier.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	2:30 The Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

FRIDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamboree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
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8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:30 Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

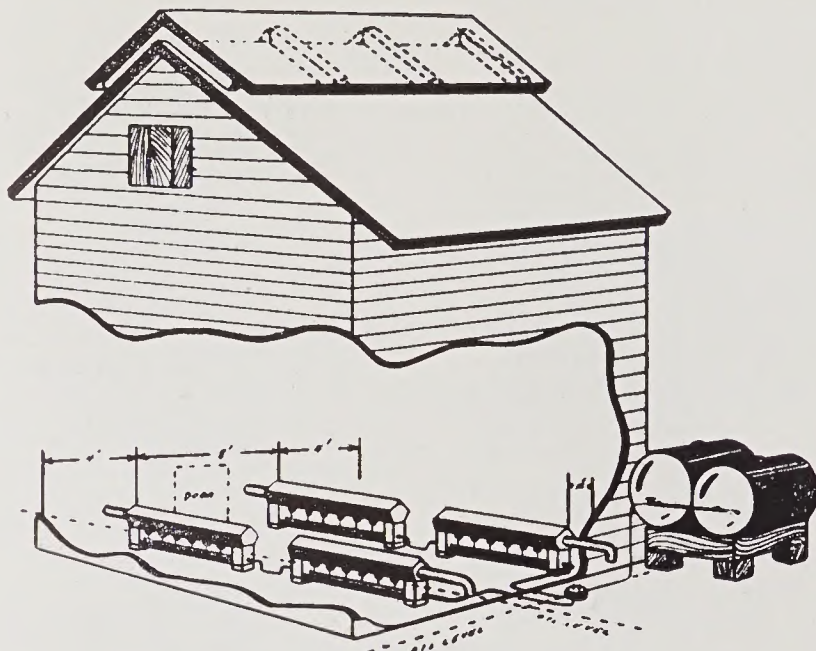
SATURDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:30 Quickie Platter.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:00 Saturday Afternoon Jamboree.
6:31 RFD 890.	10:00 Pauline Alpert (MBS).	12:30 WHNC Jamboree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:15 Stitching Time.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Church of God Hour.	1:00 The Prove Me Hour.	5:15 Dance Orchestra (MBS).
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:15 The Waltz Lives On.	5:30 Cecil Brown (MBS).
7:55 AP News.	11:15 M. M. Cole Music.	1:30 This Is Jazz (MBS).	5:45 Jan Augus (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Hear the Southland Calling.	2:00 The Old Gospel Hour.	6:00 The Jumping Jacks.
8:00 Bill Harrington (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	2:30 Deep River Boys.	6:15 Sports Parade.
9:15 Western Serenade.	12:00 AP News.	2:45 Men Behind the Melody.	6:30 Sign Off.

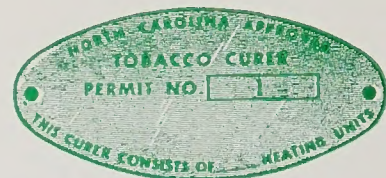
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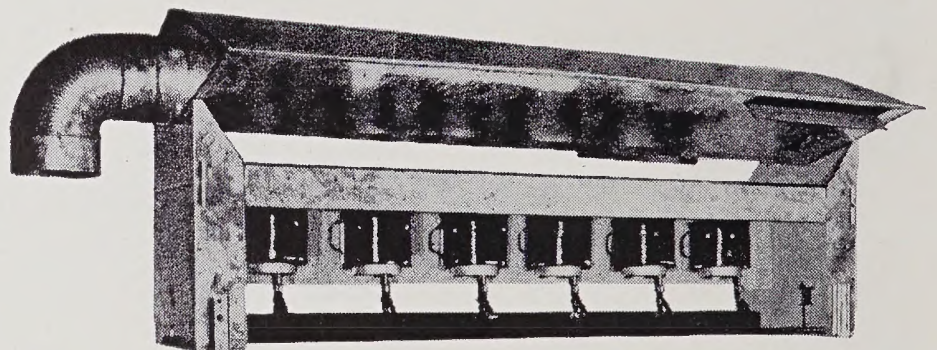
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